EZRA CORNELL'S LIFE WORK.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEWS GLOWING TRIBUTE

SKETCHING THE CAREER OF THE FOUNDER OF THE GREAT COLLEGE OF ITHACA-A WISE FORETHOUGHT THAT LED TO ULTIMATE

SUCCESS-PROGRESS OF EDUCATION. Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 7 .- At the Cornell University celebration here to-day Mr. Depew

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen-This is an American anniversary. It celebrates a life which is representative of American conditions and opportunities, and a university founded to meet the practical necessities of American youth. Cornel was the first of the great colleges to cultivate a field, evolution. The Government of the United States outside the lessons and traditions of the mediaeval suddenly discovered that it had a duty to perform schoolmen. The most exquisite of pleasures is con-Parties dissolve, friends grow cold, loved ones de- States. Congress gave for this purpose a large part, and age becomes a solitude, but a day with the college revives the enthusiasms and ambitions to New-York. Schools struggling in financial of the past and puts us in touch with the hopes and difficulties, localities ambitious for an institution aspirations of the present. Patriotic or commemorative celebrations are ephemeral. The centuries and their divisions which mark the recurring natal learning are eternal. We admire or reverence past events as we do statues or monuments, only when we are in their presence. The fresh and stimulating influences of college life are ever with us. Ideas are companions; facts are milestones. Head and heart are united in the sentiments and emotions of

A USEFUL CAREER.

The life of Ezra Cornell is a lesson and an inspira-The study of his struggles and success is a liberal education. Our meeting would lose much of is significance if it failed to enforce the lesson of the career and commemorate the character of the founder. Sixty-five years ago young Cornell, who had just attained his majority and started out to seek his fortune, after a walk of forty miles, rested upon one of the hills overlooking this beautiful lake This reticent Quaker was passionately fond of nature, and he was entranced by the superb pan-orama spread out before him. Few places on earth know which compares with it is the view from the Acropolis at Athens, with the plain of Marathon in front, the Pentelic Mountains behind, and the The young mechanic had neither friends nor ac

quaintances in the village which nestled at his feet, and his worldly possessions were all in a little bundle on the end of the stick which served for staff and baggage wagon. He had no money and only a spare suit of clothes, but with health, good habits abition, industry and a perfect knowledge of what he intended to do, and an equal determination to he entered Ithaca a conqueror. No delegation of citizens met him at the gates, no triumpha procession bore him in a chariot, no arches spanned the streets, but the man who was to make this then secluded hamlet known throughout the world had done for Ithaca the greatest service it could receive by deciding to become its citizen. Though poor he oved from poverty. His situation illus trates one of the hopeful features of American con ditions. Neither doubt nor despair was in his mind. He had found his place and knew he could improve it. He saw his ladder and began to climb. It is the ius of our people to get on, and it is the pleasure of the community to help and applaud. Occasiona test the metal of the aspirant, and hare knocks develop grit or gelatin. There are, unhap plly, suffering and hopelessness and helplessness incident to the practical workings of the doctrine the survival of the fittest, but vigor and manhood win their rewards.

hood win their rewards.

Faith and works were the principles of Ezra

Cornell, and the carpenter's bench a platform
and preparation for larger efforts, Adaptability and concentration of effort have developed the resources of the country. They opened mines in the mountains and transformed the prairies from wild wastes to fields rich with golden grain and dotted with happy homes. They have suggested the inventions to meet necessities of the hour. They are American They belong only to a people who are not trained in grooves and are not taught to plant their feet only in the deeply worn moulds made in the pathway of time by the steps of their ancestors. With Mr. Cornell these qualities were superlative gifts. As a carpenter he improved the methods of his village master; as a mechanic he devised machines which overcame unexpected difficulties; as an unprejudiced practical man he became familiar with the uses of electricity while the professor was still lecturing upon its dangers.

Morse had discovered the telegraph, and if he had lived in an earlier age he would have been either incarcerated or incinentated. Bigots looked with suspicion upon this possibly sacrilegious trifling with the lightning, scientists doubted the utility of the invention and Congressmen regarded it with distrust. The inventor needed an undaunted and indomitable man of affairs to demonstrate to capitalists its possibilities and to the public its beneficence, and he found him in Ezra Corneli, who saw its future, and upon his judgment staked the accumulations of his life and the almost superhuman labors of a decade. He owned electric shares of the face value of millions and went hungry to bed because he had not the means to pay for a meal, and his family suffered because they could not be trusted for a barrel of flour. But neither want nor debt nor the sheriff could wrest from him his telegraph stock. I know of no more dramatic scene in the lives of any of our many successful men than the spectacle of this potential millionaire tramping through the highways and byways of penury, suffering and sickness, unbeld by his sublime faith in his work and the certainty of its recognition. Suddenly the darkness was dispelled and the day dawned. People woke up to the necessity of the telegraph for the government and for commerce, and Cornell's faith had coined for him a fortune. incarcerated or incinerated. Bigots

In a country like ours, where so many accumulate

great wealth, its proper use and distribution are becoming questions of national as well as individual interest. A half century ago the subject was un-known; a quarter of a century ago the public thought little and cared less about it; but to-day it threatens to become the incentive to or the solvent of socialism. The concentration of riches and the cultivation of agrarianism have advanced with equal pace. The recent political movements, which in some States defeated both the national parties, were the expression at the polls of the silent forces whose growth and strength had been unnoticed. Though the principles of the new faith are vague, incoherent and apparently absurd, the underlying power which welds and wields them is hatred and distrust of property.

The objective point is at present the corpora-

tion. But as the operation and necessity of this device for transacting a business in which all as stockholders can participate is better understood, the millionaire becomes the target. It is at once the anomaly and the danger of the crusade that it enlists those who are themselves property holders, as farmers or house-owners or tradesmen, against those who have more. Selfish and ostentatious wealth is the most potent agency for promoting the methods for its own diminution and destruction by legislation, while the wise and generous use of money builds barriers for its protec

money is often the man who has endured and suffered adversity, and finally becomes a success. He proudly boasts, "I owe nothing to the world," and "No one ever did anything for me." He is neither sympathetic with the struggling nor sensitive to duty. As a money-making machine he

neither sympathetic with the struggling nor sensitive to duty. As a money-making machine he incurs the enmity of his fellows, and cares nothing for their good will. With an increasing contempt for those who fail to get on in business comes a growing disparagement of the value of the work or services of others. He pays grudgingly, and gives regretfully only under the resistless pressure of his surroundings. In the lending of money he practises the arts of the usurer, and in speculation those of the gambler. The world gains nothing by his life, and his heirs are his only beneficiaries at his death. Such a man does infinite harm. He is at once the excuse for and the irritant of the combination of the elements, which, either blindly or viciously, labor for the destruction of our institutions and laws. He has existed under all forms of government and society, but it is in a republic that he becomes peculiarly obnoxious, and the methods of reaching him seem more accessible.

There are men who so use their wealth that the whole community rejoices in their good fortune and applauds the management of their trusts. Their course sharply differentiates between property and its administration. They draw the fire from vested interests, upon whose integrity and safety the structure of society depends, and concentrate it upon the unworthy steward whis defies the written laws of God and the unwritter ones of men. A most noble and brilliant represent attive of this class was the founder of this university. Prosperity made him neither an idler nor a voluptuary. It added fresh vigor to his work, enlarged his vision and broadened his sympathes. There were no mawkish sentimentality nor theatrical surprises in his character. He, determined to devote a portion of his fortune to the welfare of his countrymen and countrywomen, and decided that the best way was to give them the education and training with which to help themselves. He had the self-made man's belief that a successful career is possible to everyone who tries, but he knew fr

found it could be applied the harder he worked to grant more. His was the Belgal of the divine induction from the could be applied to be deligated in business, serving the Lord; to be deligated in business, serving the Lord; to be deligated in business, serving the Lord; to be deligated which the same of the contribute the more of the course which produce him the more of the course which produce the man for the emergency. The causes which produce the man for the emergency. The causes which produce the man for the emergency. The causes which produce the contribute to characteristics which mast a century, and the contribute to characteristics which mast a century. A Capsar, a Hamibal, a Napoleon, a Peter the world. The generations which their work assume the contribute to characteristics which mast a century. A Capsar, a Hamibal, a Napoleon, a Peter the world. The generations which their work assume the contribute to characteristics which mast in the story of the world. The generations which their work assume the contribute of the country of the contribute that repose and retirement from the activities of such phenomenal gentus are either consumed by the burning heat of the sun or force we can calmly concemptate that elapse before we can calmly concemptate that elapse before we can calmly concemptate that the produce the sun or the proper of the p act with the perennial youth of our alma mater. Constitution made it necessary to act through the

It was the highest public spirit which moved him and the to contribute a half million of dollars to concentrate and preserve the Congressional land grant. It was the nobility which rises above natural and justifiable indignation that made him submit to the toll of \$25,000 for the privilege of grandly giving of his own. It was the spirit of which martyrs are made that inspired him to carry the land grant through years of financial depression, perilling his fortune and impairing his health with the burden until finally the trust which would have brought tyr to the purest and loftiest sense of duty to h of his estate building the railroads which connected the country. But he secured for the people a sear of learning which will be ever increasing in strength and beneficence, and for himself the gratitude of all succeeding generations and imma

strength and beneficence, and for himself the graitfame.

Textbooks and lectures are only part of an education. There is more growth warrout than within
the classroom. The faculty may be ever so faithful and learned—there is still much beyond them.
The spirit of a college indelibly impresses its audents. With the century-old foundations, it is the
treasured memories and traditions of a brilliant
past. It is the force of the accumulated achievements and examples of generations of alumni who
have illustrated and illumined the progress and
glory of the Republic. It maters little to Vale or
Harvard that their founders are scarcely more than
names with which nothing tanglide can be
nected. It is much—it is everything by such a
The man object of higher education through all
the agos has been to prepare men for the next
world. It had not been thought necessary to do
much for women, either for earth or heaven. The
Puritans started the college with the settlement,
but it was to train young men for the christian
ministry. We have not yer entirely recovered
from the belief that a university career is worse
than useless, except for the publish, law and medicine. But the founder of this institution profoundly believed that the better fitted a man was
for his Brework, the better his preparation for an
existence beyond the grave. A successful words,
in a nation of workers, A successful words,
in a nation of workers,
in a nation of me clusted farmer or meehanic.
The materialism of our time is frequently denounced and eloquently assailed. It is is a sense
the protest of the present against the past, of the
practical progressists against the musty school
men. It gives our people more and better homes
Its inventions add immeasurably to the comfort
and happiness of our lives. Its enterprise and
energy develop our resources and increase our National wealth. Gross materialism, which sacrilices
reverthing to the mer accumulation of machine
on th

THE NEW EDUCATION. The academy of Plato flourished at Athens for 200 years. It preserved and stimulated the intel-lectual life of the civilized world through all those centuries. Justinian prepared the way for the Dark Ages by closing the venerable seat of learning and confiscating its endowments. But his practical education perished with the classical teaching which he thought useless.

In this university Plato's academy and the new

education can dwell harmoniously and work beneficently on the same campus. The student has his choice between higher education for mental dis choice between higher education for mental dis-cipline and intellectual strength and pleasure, and higher education specifically for his vocation. His diploma informs the world precisely what his alma mater has given. A review of the courses pre-scribed and permitted here would have paralyzed

Their engineers is too superficial for the professions of or business and they have no preparation for the trades. They combotive by their necessities and the trades. They combotive by their necessities and the trades when the subtle necessity for education and a composition of the teable necessity for education and a composition of the future that there can be found in the ranks of socialism or anarchy in the United States small technological or manual tradinia.

Cornell rives free education to nearly for small cents, the representatives of the Assembly districts of the State of New-York. In doing this since fulfile in fourfold neasure the spirit and letter of her foundation. But the fundle State should not nearly its sons to be a drain upon the resources which have been so whelv blooded generously recognize the slendid work done of those who are bere and those who wish to come. Then there would grow up on the shores of Caund and appropriate the means for the trition of these who are been and those who wish to come. Then there would grow up on the shores of Caunda Lake a student republic rivalling those which greated the middle-sage revival of tearning and instinct with the life and energy and assistations of facility. The network of the forman Empire treasled their decession of the horosteal the interest of the horosteal the fire-hundred the anniversary. The british of the tearning and instinct with the life and energy and assistations of facility. The prevalence of the horosteal the interesting the propose of the sentiments, and around the great hall hung the beamers and around the fact was a fact to the horosteal that the hallow the horosteal the fact you felt the power and glore of the scholars and tearned men who had the fact the cortal of the universi

A GLORIOUS FUTURE. * Edison and Bell and others have demonstrated the limitless possibilities of electricity. The spirit of invention and discovery has broken down the doors which safeguarded the secrets of nature and let loose the imprisoned forces of resistless energy and remorseless power and tamed and trained them to the service of man. The emanci-

covered and invercowned hall were the symbols of learning. "The roar of the steam-engine, the shrick of its whistle, the clatter of machinery, the shrick of its whistle, the clatter of machinery, the shrick of its whistle, the clatter of machinery, the shrick of its whistle, the clatter of machinery, the shrick of its whistle, the engineer, the surveyor, the farmer, threshifted the engineer, the surveyor, the farmer, the chartery than upon text-books and reflection upon lecture. The issue was confidently met and courageously the issue was confidently met and courageously the short of which Cornell is the chief exponent. From the chairs of the faculty of many colleges, from the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the deter's office and the cilitorial sanctum; from the field, the farm and the railway, the alimni of Cornell University are gathered to do loving and reverent honor to the sifts which have litted them into both the practice. Sir William Hamilton declared that "none of our intellectual statement that the short of the sweet of the short of the same than machine position of student would sail close to shore or fearlessly venture number of student which have litted them into both the practice writes that "more considerable manner than machiners of the sweet of

is stated of the trust. The fremts of indirections of the commonwealth from the wise administration of this commonwealth from the wise administration of the Structure of the Structur

personnel of the list Artillery, stationed at Port Hamilton. On their mutual application Second Licutement Frank W. Cos is transferred from East-tery G to A, and Second Licutement James A. Slipton from Pattery A to E. Captain Junius W. MacMutrat has seen of level to St. Louis to re-leve First Lie Seamt Louis Ostheim as recruiting officer for the light actility.

assumption then was that he was no longer an officer of the Army. The matter was laid before the Attorney-General, and men his epinion the President says: "The former action in this officer's case was taken under the assumption that the act creating the office was made operative immediately after its passage, but the Attorney-General having expressed the opinion that Congress did not intend the office to commence until July 1, 1895, a new nomination and confirmation became necessary, I'nder this action Canam Edgerton's new commission will bear date of July 1, 1895, not March 14, 1895, that of the original appointment.

The competition for the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Brigader-General William P Carlin next month has begun in carnest, and there are no less than half a dozen candidates who are in person or through their friends pusning their claims before the President. Colonels Otis, Biddle and Forsyth were really in the advance guard, but in the last few days Colonels Z. R. Bliss and P. T. eral Robert Williams vill reach the retiring age in a few weeks, and there are nearly half a dozen colonels, prominent throng them being Colonels itaggles and Vincent, who are the principal competitors. The struggle recalls the words of the popular Confederate war song, with just a change of a word to make it go:

"Hurrah for the shoulder-strap
That bears the single star."

year enlistment law cannot be said to have been re-vived; it has simply grown stronger. The annulaw, and the demand for repeal to an added to in the last few days with petitions they about to in the last tew may, and it is to the War Department by The Army and Navy Journal." Secretary Lamon has not yet expressed any opinion on the subject but he is urged to give the matter prompt and favorable consideration, that "the obnoxious measure may be removed from the statute books."

tween selected marksmen of the infantry and cavalry of the Army was ended last week, and the successful competitors received their prizes. The records show that the scores were what may be put down as "excellent shooting" throughout, and the percentages were higher than those at last the percentages were inside the percentages where the percentages were inside the percentage on the Army Rifle Team, with a score of 603. The shooting was of two classes at known distances, and at skirmish firing, the average being 508.5, or one per cent age for the ten men being 578.5, or one per cent higher than last year's averages. The shooting was on the same conditions for each of the other teams. Sergeant A. H. Boulton, of the 5th Cavairy, won first prize on the Army Carbine Team, with a score of 570, the average for the ten men being 547.7, or more than four per cent higher than the last year, Sergeant R. N. Davidson, 16th Infantry, won first prize on the Army Rifle Team of Diswon first prize on the Army Rifle Team of Dis-tinguished Marksmen, with a score of 621, or 23 points more than the second man, the average of the team being 500.3, a little over 2 per cent above last year's average. The Army Carbine Team of Distinguished Marksmen made an average of 558.2, or more than six per cent higher than the average of the 182 team, and Sergeant H, Heuser, 2d Cav-airy, won first prize with a score of 582. The prizes were gold medals, and it is seen that both prizes for infaniry teams were carried off by the 16th Regiment.

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASH-EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASH-INGTON AND THE B. AND O. R. R.
Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central Station, foot of Liberty-st. New-York, 8:39 a. m., Oct. 9th, 18th and 25th; arrive Chicago 4:39 p.m. next day, 317 round trip; good ten days, Ticket offices, Nos. 172, 415 and 1,149 Broadway. RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS BUSY,

THE PLURALITY QUESTION WILL BE VOTED ON IN NOVEMBER.

Providence, R. L. Oct. 7 (Special).-The Executive Committee of the Republican State League held a meeting at the Narragansett Hotel vesterday af-ternoon and made arrangements for the next quarterly meeting of the League, which is to be held in Woonsocket. At the election to be held next spring a Legislature will be chosen which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Nathan T. Dixon. The Democrats have great hopes curing a majority, in which case it is believed that Samuel R. Honey, of Newport, the present directorgeneral of Democratic politics in this State, will be elected. The Democrats will fight hard to poll a large vote for other reasons. The present State government is a hold-over government, and is likely to so continue until the General Assembly meets in Newport on the last Tuesday in May next. Probably the issue could be fought out at the polls by the nomination of the same candidates for Governor, and the Democrats will make the fight of their lives to justify by a popular vote their claim that Pavid S. Baker, jr., should have been in-augurated Governor last spring. However, the Re-publicans are not asleep, and with the closing of the registry books on December 31 there will be the largest Republican registration on record.

The fact that the plurality amendment, so called, is to be voted on the last Tuesday in November emplicates the situation a little. Leading men in both parties favor the amendment, which abolishes the majority system of elections now in vogue. The voting takes place on the day of the Providence city election. The city of Providence will give the amendment a large majority, and the vote in the country will be light, so it will undoubtedly carry. If it does the election next April will be held under it. As far as the choice of members of the Legislature is concerned, the Republicans are likely to gain more than the Democrats by the change. There has not been an election for the General Assembly since the Democrats became so strong in Providence in which several Republicans did not have a piurality on the first election. On second elections in this city the Democrats usually win. Therefore, under the plurality system, the Republicans are likely to gain several members from this city. .

The Mayoralty campaign begins to assume shape There is a hot fight en in the Democratic camp between William K. Potter, the present incumbent, and Edwin D. McGoinness, formerly Secre-tary of State, and Alderman from Ward No. Three. The McGuinness men are confident, but the issue is still doubtful. A new candidate on the Republican side has come to the front in the James M. Scott, formerly a member of the Legislature, and well known in business circles. Other names mentioned are those of ex-Mayor Smith and Alderman Daniel R. Bailou.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS PREPARING TO 1 FIGHT THE RACETRACK INFLUENCES.

Prechold, N. J., Oct. 7 (Special).-On Monday orning the Republican County Convention will avone here for the purpose of neminating dates for State Senator, County Clerk, Sheriff and three Coroners, one for each of the Assembly districts. From the activity displayed by the leaders of the party in the county, and the enthusiasm manifested by the rank and file, it is quite evident that the Republican party is bent upon a carnest and aggressive campaign this fall. in this determination the party is most fortunate in the possession of two decidedly potential fac-tors toward success—weak nominations on the part of the Democracy and a numerous body of citizens who have banded themselves together with the wowed purpose of lighting the Monmouth Park

acetrack oligarchy. The Republican party as an organization in the county has always been found on the side of law, order and morality, and hosts of independent voters are looking toward Freehold with confidence that the same consistency and patriotism will mark its deliberations this time, as in years gone

The Democracy have renominated for State Senator Henry S. Terhune a young lawyer of Long Branch and a nephew of "Staff" Little, Last year he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Thomas S. R. Brown. His labors in the upper house of the Legislature last year were of a decidedly negative character, and his sole claim to recognition this fall lies in his open and shameful advocacy of every one of the outrageous race-track measures. The Republicans have an abundance of excellent material from which to select a winning candidate, but the two most likely name mentioned are ex-Speaker Sherman B. Oviatt, of Asbury Park, and James A. Bradley, also of Asbury Park, either of whom would receive the indersement of the anti-racetrack Democrats.

Mr. Bradley to recure from him permission to present his name to the convention. He is quite averse to entering public life at his age, but in County will witness one of the hottest campaigns and complete rout of Monmooth Park's ever-ready

The Democratic candidate for County Clerk is Theodore Anmack, who is also filling an unexpired term made by the death of Captain John T. Haight. Mr. Anmack is a quiet, good-natured man of intensely Democratic leanings, and thoroughly committed to the policy of the ruling powers at

strahan, is an easy mark for the Republicans. He has served two terms in the Assembly. His and vote for, the Coal Combine bill, and last year he topped off his legislative career by following blindly the lead of his colleague. Terhune, in the Senate, and voting for the racetrack bills without

mouth Park." The Republican party in Monmouth never had a better opportunity to win and redeem the county from the shame and degradation into which it has been dragged by the recklessness of the Democratic leaders, nor a grander chance of earning the lasting gratitude of every right-thinking person within its borders.

TO RECALL THE BURNING OF KINGSTON. Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 7 (Special). +W. K. Van-

derbilt's steam yacht, the Vallant, which has been at anchor opposite Rhinecliff for more than a week, has sailed for Newport. Reginald U. Rives, president of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, has recently purchased a handsome place, being made ready for a trip South, which Mr. Rives and family will soon take on her. Another steam yacht, the Eden, was here one day this week. Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Grace Bowne Hunt, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Hunt, to Henry Montgomery, son of the late Rev. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, a former rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New-York City, The wedding will take place at the summer home of the bride's mother on

October 21.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate the anniversary of the burning of Kingston on October 16, and a number of prominent people will be present. The historic village of Old Hurley will probably be visited, and in the evening public exercises will take place in the Kingston Armory, at which it is expected addresses will be made by General George H. Sharpe, A. U. Greely and Horace K. Porter.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S LICENSE REVOKED. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 7.-The Insurance Department yesterday revoked the license of the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, N. H., to do business in this State. The certificates of authority of its agents in this State were sus-11, when the company was first found to be in trouble, and no policies have been issued in this State since then.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE RESCUE MISSION

Special attractions are promised at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, in Forty-second-st., just east of Third-ave., this week. To-morrom evening at 7:30 o'clock Mrs. M. M. Guyndon will speak and sing, accompanied by her autoharp. Tuesday evening the Rev. Daniel Toy, of Baltimore, will tell the thrilling story of his life, "From the Barroom to the Pulpit." Colonel Hadley, the superintendent. will relate stories from his own experience, illustrating the fights with sin. On Wednesday and Thursevenings Major Young will give "A Volley of Friday evening the Rev. William H. Boole will tell "How to Get the Most Out of Life. on this evening the mission will also celebrate the third anniversary of the conversion of Police Officer Christian Rickert. The musical programme is ex-cellent.

PERSIAN AND INDIA GOODS, 877, 879 BROADWAY,

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1x12	feet Camel	Camel 85 00	
1x13.10	feet Camel	Blue 112 00	
1x12.10	feet Ecru	Terra cetta 101 00	
1x12.4	feetGold	Red 108 00	
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21.0	x11.6	to t	Red	Blue		955 00
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NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

THE VAN COURTLANDT PARK FIELD DAY-PROS PERITY OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT: The much-discussed field day in Van Courtlandt Park has finally been made a fixture for Saturday, October 21. The orders to that effect will

a few days. The following is a copy of the order: General Orders No. 2. The britade will assemble in fatigue uniform for in-struction in e t ided orders and for review by the Com-

mander-in at Van Courtbadt Park, New-York, on Sturday, October 21, at 2 o'clock p. m. Siturday, October 21, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Overcoats will be brought to the armories to be worn
in the discretion of commanding officers. All field and
staff officers will be mounted. Field music only will
be parasied. Twenty rounds of blank cartridges for each
man and each piece of artillery will be provided.
The arrangements for transportation and instructions
for the exercises will be promulgated later.

The date decided upon will cause some ince

The Democratic nominee for Sheriff, Reuben G. have not yet qualified at Creedmoor. October 21 New-York men will have an opportunity of trying to add a bar to their badges on that date in consequence of being obliged to go to Van Court-

The 12th Regiment appears to be bowling along on the happy road to prosperity, in spite of the dire predictions that it would be disbanded within dire predictions that it would be disbanded within.

The candidates for minor offices of Coroner, of a year or two, which were heard not many months. which there are three, are all new men, ago. Its showing in camp was better than it has and they all wear the brand "Mon- ever been before, and its sharpshooters at Creedmoor left a good account of themselves at the recent matches. The man who does not do his duty in Colonel Dowd's command hereafter will probably have a hard road to travel, while the ones who attend to duty will receive the recogni-tion which is due to them. The policy is to be to make court-martials so strict that there will be no need for them. Not that legitimate excuses will not be accepted, because among 700 or 800 men there are always some who cannot appear on given occasion. But flimsy excuses will accepted, and the men who regularly shirk duty will first be fined and then kicked out of the regiment entirely. This is not an official announce-ment, but it is learned from conversations with officers of the regiment who know what they are talking about.

No part of the new drill regulations has been considered more of an innovation than the provision for maintaining a short distance between the men in the ranks. "The touch of the elbow" used to be a theme on which speakers on all oc-casions of gatherings of military men harped with more or less delight. The sentence lost its sig-nificance with the adoption of the new drill regulations and consequently it fell into disuse. A good many men know and probably a good many more do not know that the present formation, with some distance between the men in the ranks, is the old, old style, which prevailed some 2,000 years ago. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in speaking of the formation of the Roman soldiers, says:

and the regular distance of three feet was left be and the regular distance of three feet was left between the files as well as ranks. A body of troops habituated to preserve this open order in a long front and a rapid charge found themselves prepared to execute every disposition which the circumstances of war or the skill of their leader might suggest. The soldlers possessed a free space for their arms and motions, and sufficient intervals were allowed, through which seasonable reinforcements might be introduced to the relief of the exhausted combatants. The tactics of the Greeks and Macedonians were formed on very different principles. The strength of the phalanx depended on sixteen ranks of long pikes, wedged together in the closest array. But it was soon discovered by reflection, as well as by the event, that the strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion."

When the "touch-of-the-elbow" plan was introduced it would take a good deal of research to discover. But it was probably when firearms were invented, and it was done for the purpose of making the fire from a single rank as heavy as possible. With the introduction of the magazine guns this consideration was of less importance than formerly. Making the ranks "thin" so that the fire of the enemy would be less effectual than it would be if the ranks were solid, and the free action of the men, were strong considerations in making the change. This only shows the truth of the old adage that history repeats itself.

The 71st Regiment expects to get in its new armory late in October. The members of the 7th Regiment have been discussing the question of whether or rot they would escert the Tist to its new home. When the 7th went into its present fine armory the 11st escorted it and the 7th will probably return the compliment. tween the files as well as ranks. A body of